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The INDUSTRIOUS HEN

August, 1917



THE Industrious Hen

Absorbing Poultry Ideas, Louisville, Ky.; Practical Poultry, Birmingham, Ala.; The Poultry Times, Norfolk, Va.; Southern Poultry Magazine, Nashville, Tenn.; The Poultry News, Bustleton, Pa.; Tennessee Poultry Journal, Lebanon, Tenn.; The National Poultry Breeder, Owensboro, Ky.; Everybody's Poultry Journal, Nashville, Tenn.; The Leghorn Journal, Appomattox, Va.

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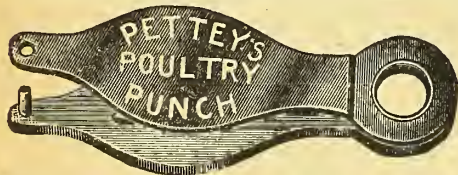
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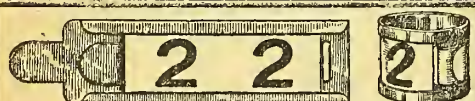
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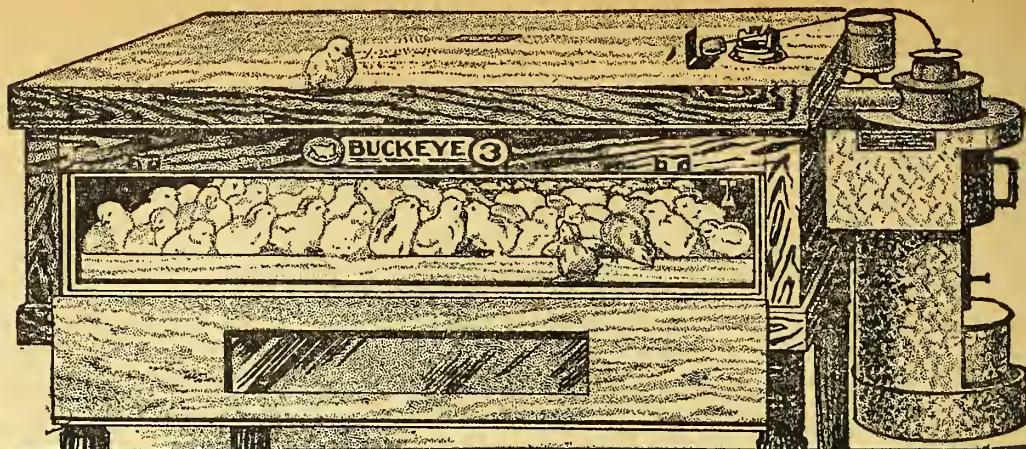
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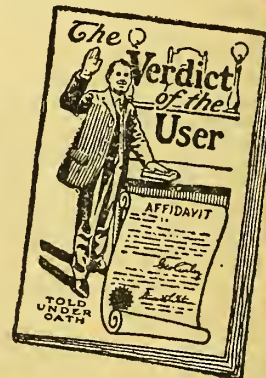
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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

VOL. XIV.

LOUISVILLE, KY., AUGUST, 1917

No. 3

An Army of Poultry Needed to Help Win World War

Department of Agriculture and Poultry Associations Combine in Effort for Increased Production

By CHAS. KEY CULLOM, Secretary Missouri Poultry Breeders' Association

ONE of President Wilson's first acts after the declaration of war upon the Imperial Government of Germany was to issue a proclamation stating, among other things, that the successful conduct of the war would depend upon the production of foodstuffs by American farmers, ranchers and poultrymen. Immediately thereafter the American Poultry Association called together a conference of poultrymen at Chicago, and at this meeting it was decided an extra 100,000,000 pounds of poultry meat must be produced in 1917 in order that the scarcity of meat might be overcome. Committees were appointed to carry on the work of organizing the poultrymen of America for this increased production, and a National Bureau of Poultry Information was established, with headquarters at 55 West Harrison street, Chicago, which will endeavor to teach city dwellers, suburbanites and, may it be said, even farmers, how to properly handle large and small flocks of poultry to best advantage. The bureau, in charge of Theodore Hewes, has arranged for a nationwide distribution of bulletins, which will be issued from time to time for the purpose of aiding beginners in the business. These bulletins, the first of which has been issued and is now ready for distribution, contain practical information by experts who have devoted a lifetime to the poultry industry. The bulletins will be mailed free to all who apply for same, addressing the bureau at Chicago and inclosing a stamp for postage.

Continued Hatching Urged.

More animal food for man can be produced through poultry than any other source during the same length of time. It is possible for a hen to produce eight or ten times her weight in eggs during one year. It is also possible for the hen to do all that is necessary for her to do to reproduce herself 200 times each year. This, of course, means the artificial incubation of her eggs. Therefore, in this time of need, when the food supply of the world is at the lowest ebb in history, poultrymen have the opportunity of "doing their bit" toward winning the world war—and, incidentally, while doing a patriotic duty, these poultrymen will be adding to their own bank accounts.

I would urge that every poultry raiser, whether a backlotter or the owner of a large flock of chickens, continue hatching for several weeks. It is true late hatched chicks require more attention than those brought out earlier in the season, but it is equally true that if this

attention is given them, the chicks will thrive wonderfully. Now that the regular breeding season is practically over, I would like to see every fancier offer hatching eggs and breeding stock to beginners at greatly reduced prices in order to encourage more people to take up poultry culture.

Every city dweller with a few feet of space in the back yard may well keep a dozen hens with a large dry goods box converted into a poultry house. Table scraps that are now a total waste may be converted into eggs and meat. Lawn clippings and garden waste are excellent feeds and cost nothing. Most suburban dwellers have room for fifty to one hundred hens, which may be made to show a profit despite the high cost of feeds.

Should Join Associations.

The American Poultry Association is the largest live stock organization in the world and has done much for both the fancy and utility poultry breeders. Each State has a separate organization or branch of the parent organization. These associations are working hand in hand for the betterment of the poultryman's lot—issuing bulletins of information, offering premiums at all shows held under their jurisdiction, guaranteeing honorable dealings by members and in many other ways carrying on work such as only thorough organization makes possible. Every poultryman, whether breeding a few fowls for pleasure, producer of exhibition birds or the owner of a large commercial poultry plant, should be a member of these organizations. Life membership in the American Poultry Association (at a cost of \$10) automatically carries with it a life membership in the State poultry associations. Until recently this was the only form of membership, but now residents of the various States may become annual members of the State branch upon the payment of a small membership fee. Those desiring further information concerning the work of the association, or who may desire membership immediately should address the secretary of their particular State association.

As an example of what may be done in the way of increasing poultry production during war times, the Ontario (Canada) Department of Agriculture reports that in the year 1914 Canada imported 11,274,108 dozens of eggs and in the year 1915, after a strenuous campaign for increased production, Canada exported 3,592,899 dozens of eggs, the department stating more eggs were consumed at home during the year 1915 than previously, and that the increase in egg production in one year's time was considerably over 15,000,000 dozens.

Our own Department of Agriculture is working hand in hand with the poultry associations, State experiment stations and other organizations to bring about a like increased yield in the United States. Will you do your part?

NORTH CAROLINA AS A POULTRY PRODUCING STATE.

The South Offers Many Advantages Over the North as an Ideal Place for Raising Poultry.—In a Few Years the South Will be Producing More Poultry and Eggs Than Any Section in the United States.—Ideal Climatic Conditions for Poultry Raising Makes This Possible.

By D. R. McBrayer, Mooresboro, N. C.



WE ARE told that electricity is both friend and foe to man. It may be used to draw great loads of freight; to light cities; to carry us swiftly to all parts of the country, and many other friendly uses; yet, when improperly applied it is a swift and sure foe, bringing death and destruction to man. The same may be said of heat, rain, cold and other conditions that go to make up a country's climate and surroundings. It is the moderation of all these things that makes North Carolina such an ideal place for poultry keeping on either a small or extensive scale. Few, if any, States are perfect in all these respects, and neither is North Carolina; however, we do believe that these conditions are as nearly ideal in this grand old State as can be found east of the Mississippi, and possibly even including California, of which we have read so much. We might divide our great natural advantages into the following parts and treat them individually:

First, we will discuss climate which we all admit is a very great factor in profitable poultry production. North Carolina's climate, contrary to the general belief in many sections of the East and North, is very mild in both heat and cold. Our winters are short and seldom severe. Zero weather is unknown to us and we seldom have more than two or three little snows in a single winter and these only from one to three or four inches in depth, passing away in most instances in a day's time, or two or three days at most. Green feed, one of the most important egg and health producers, may be grown throughout the entire year and this is a factor not to be overlooked by those who spend many dollars and much time, too, in sprouting oats and other greens each winter. Houses, because of the mild climate, are built at a very low cost and according to the latest "open-air" type plans. Our great forests of pine, oak and hemlock furnish abundant lumber for all needs and labor, to be had at reasonable prices, brings the cost of poultry house construction to a minimum. Then we have summer to deal with and we wish to state right here that our climate in summer is as a general rule no hotter than that of States further north, or at least it is not noticeable because of the fact that the nights as a rule are pleasant, especially in the mountainous parts of the State, and in no part do we have that extreme heat to be found further south. North Carolina's position on the map is about midway between New York and Florida and affords a stop-over for many a tourist on the long trip South in winter. Its summer resorts at Asheville, Hendersonville and many other mountain retreats and its winter flocking places at Southern Pines and Pinehearst are too well known to need comment on and show further and without doubt that we have the climatic conditions that are to be desired.

Next we take soil. The soil in this State is sandy loam in many sections of the State and makes as near an ideal poultry run as can be found. It takes up the rain almost as fast as it falls and in a short time after, the little chicks as well as the grown-ups may go about their foraging without any hindrance. This soil takes in and absorbs the droppings and thus disease is minimized, for a soil that does not absorb the droppings soon becomes unfit for poultry habitation and is a source of trouble to the poultryman.

Now we come to one of the most important of all things, and that is market facilities. First, there is a market at home for a large part of the production and at a good price, provided we furnish a uniform article. The large number of resort towns to be found in the State furnish a good market for "strictly fresh" eggs and broilers too. In many instances contracts are made for the entire year at a fixed price and thus a poultryman knows just what he will have to furnish and what he is going to get for it. Again, we are on the great trunk lines of the railroads leading north and east and are only twenty-four hours from New York City, the great white egg market. Here many thousands of North Carolina eggs find their way annually. Then there is a great demand for every egg and chicken right at your door. Auto-

mobile trucks are scouring the country almost every day buying and they pay prices that are very satisfactory to many. While these prices are not as high as those received at the hotels and by the fancy New York market, yet they offer some advantages especially to the small producer, and they are doing a good business, you may be sure. Summing up the marketing end of the business as found in this State we assure you that few States offer a better market for poultry products than the Old North State and this end is as we have already said, of utmost importance to the poultryman.

And now we come to the labor end of the problem, and we are here able to meet this in the same manner as the above needs. Of course, for the man who expects to do his own work this problem is of little interest to him, yet there are those who must depend upon hired labor for the bigger portion of the poultry work, and to these we wish to say that in few States can real profitable help be secured as reasonable and with so little effort as in this State.

All of the above facts deal with the adaptability of North Carolina as a poultry producing State and of the desirability of the location for the man who is looking for a new and better place in which to locate for the purpose of raising poultry. These facts, backed up by actual working in the form of poultry plants and farms, are the best evidence that we can offer and are evidence enough to convince. We could name numbers of men who are today raising broilers for market, others who are in for eggs alone and still others who are in for a combination of both, and lastly, the great army of farmers who are looking as never before to their poultry "crop" as a source of revenue each year. It is amazing to see the renewed effort put forth by farmers during the last few years, and while the production of each is small, it amounts to much as a total.

Time was when the women cared for the chickens and fed them a little grain that was unfit for human consumption and as for poultry houses they were almost unknown except for a few rude huts. Now we see the farmer taking an equal interest with the wife, building up-to-date houses and furnishing plenty of good sound grain, and the result is that the poultry raised on every farm is a source of profit as well as enjoyment at meal times.

Then, in North Carolina there are many who give a liberal share of their time to caring for their several hundred hens and while the time lost from their regular business is small, the income is very satisfactory. Then there are a few who are putting their undivided attention to poultry culture and are making a success of it too, and we have one instance in mind now, the case of a man who, seeing the great possibilities for success in these lines in North Carolina, left his native home in New York City and came here to engage in poultry keeping. He began at the bottom and has gradually climbed the ladder of success until his poultry plant is now one that any man would be proud of, and one that yields a profit to the owner. He ships all his eggs to New York City and gets fancy prices, they being all white, the kind New York wants.

In conclusion we wish to invite anyone who is seeking a location for poultry keeping, to look well into the advantages offered by North Carolina before locating elsewhere, and we believe that he will do as others are doing—choose North Carolina for his future home; and wise is he who so decides.

JUNE REPORT OF SIXTH NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST.

Seventh National Contest to be Held—Few Changes from Present Contest—White Rocks Win for June—White Wyandottes Lead for All Time—All Hens Averaged 126.3 Eggs in Eight Months.



THE Seventh National Egg Laying Contest will begin November 1, 1917, at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station. The contest will be composed of four pens each of fifteen varieties, a total of sixty pens. The first four applications for each variety received at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station will be accepted. The varieties to be accepted are as follows: Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks; Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; Rhode Island Whites; Silver Laced, White and Buff Wyandottes; Black, White and Buff

Orpingtons; Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns; Single Comb Mottled Anconas.

A limited number of yards caused the limit of sixty pens, and in order to have an even number of pens in each variety caused the limit in varieties. By having an even team of four pens in each variety it furnishes a basis for many observations and comparisons which are of interest to all poultry raisers.

Should any variety not have the four pens on October first, the pen will be filled with station birds which will not compete for prizes, but the records will be used to get averages, etc., for the varieties.

Each pen is to be composed of five pullets and one substitute.

No male will be used in any pen.

The entry fee is the same as for the previous contest—\$10 for pens from Missouri and \$20 for pens from outside of Missouri.

The feed, houses, care, etc., will be the same as in the present contest.

The Contest in Progress.

During June, 5,017 eggs were laid, which is an average of 17.3 eggs per hen. During the first eight months of the contest, 36,616 eggs have been laid, which is an average of 126.3 eggs per hen during eight months.

Pen 49, White Rocks, from Missouri, won the cup for June by laying 127 eggs.

Pen 35, White Wyandottes, from Missouri, is in the lead for all time with a credit of 866 eggs.

The five highest pens for June are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
49. White Rocks, Missouri	127
59. S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	121
52. S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri	113
40. S. C. White Minorcas, Missouri	113
35. White Wyandottes, Missouri	112
57. S. C. White Leghorns, New Jersey	111

The ten highest pens for all time are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
35. White Wyandottes, Missouri	866
19. R. C. Rhode Island Whites, New Jersey	811
52. S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri	806
59. S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	762
28. S. C. Reds, Iowa	733
11. Barred Rocks, Missouri	726
23. White Orpingtons, Missouri	719
17. S. C. Rhode Island Whites, Michigan	718
12. White Rocks, Illinois	705
22. R. C. Reds, Missouri	704

The five highest hens to date are as follows:

Hen. Pen.	Eggs.
4. 35. White Wyandotte, Missouri	199
1. 52. S. C. White Leghorn, Missouri	194
3. 11. Barred Rock, Missouri	193
3. 35. White Wyandotte, Missouri	188
3. 19. R. C. Rhode Island White, New Jersey	183
3. 52. S. C. White Leghorn, Missouri	183

I hereby certify that the above is a correct report of the Sixth National Egg Laying Contest for the month of June, 1917.

C. T. PATTERSON, Director,

Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station.
Mountain Grove, Mo.

A WAR-TIME POULTRY RATION.

Reducing the High Cost of Poultry Feeds—A Mixture which will Bring Results at any time but which Means a Saving of nearly \$1.00 per 100 on the Feed Bill while Present Prices Exist—Will Enable You to Produce Eggs at about 14 Cents per Dozen—Report of American Egg Laying Contest.

By T. E. Quisenberry, Leavenworth, Kan.



IT HAS been truly said that "Necessity is the Mother of Invention." The present high prices of foodstuff has had a tendency to discourage some poultrymen. But there is no reason why eggs cannot be produced almost as economically now as formerly if the right ration is used, and the selling price of eggs is at least two-thirds more than in former years at this season.

We have been making some tests of various rations on the experimental farm of the American School of Poultry Husbandry at Leavenworth, Kan., with a view of compounding a ration which would bring the same results and greatly reduce the cost. We realize that available

foods and prices vary in different localities, so this ration is based upon the feed found in Leavenworth and in the Central States. Grains and ground feeds are constantly varying in price, but at the present time are selling here at the following prices per 100 pounds: Cracked corn, \$3.40; wheat, \$3.67; oats, \$2.50; bran, \$1.65; shorts, \$2.25; beef scraps, \$3.50, and corn meal, \$3.80.

The ration which we are now using in the American Egg Laying Contest and which is producing practically as good results as any we have ever used, which contained a large per cent of wheat, is as follows:

Scratch Feed.

400 lbs. Cracked corn\$13.60

Dry Mash.

150 lbs. Wheat bran \$2.48

150 lbs. Wheat shorts 3.38

100 lbs. Beef scraps 3.50

4 lbs. Fine charcoal

3 lbs. Fine salt

Cost of 800 lbs. of feed\$22.96

Cost of 100 lbs. of feed 2.87

If the above feeds are not available it might pay you to have your local dealer import them for you, if possible, and the prices justify. We have found no other combination that would compare with this ration in price and results. The fact that there is a shortage of wheat, but a large acreage of corn and prospects for an abundant crop, the indications are that this will be one of the cheapest rations that can be used for many months to come. Whenever wheat is as cheap as corn, wheat should be added to the scratch feed.

The cost of this feed can still be reduced to about \$2.70 per 100 pounds by feeding sprouted oats. We feed equal parts of the above scratch feed and dry mash. For every 100 pounds of the corn chop which is fed, we feed one bushel of oats which have been sprouted. Then after they are sprouted it makes over two bushels of feed. We soak the oats from twelve to twenty-four hours, spread them out in trays until they are about one inch in depth, sprinkle them each day to keep them moist and feed them when they are about one week old. Don't use any artificial heat in sprouting and the oats will not mold. If you feed the oats when they are about a week old from the date you started to sprout them, you get the benefit of the oat grain, as well as the tender succulent sprouts. These offset the "all corn" scratch feed.

We feed some of the dry mash in a moistened state each afternoon. Give all the moist mash the hens will eat in about thirty minutes. Moisten it with water or milk. Feed the dry mash in a hopper or box and keep it before the hens so they may help themselves at any time. Feed about an equal amount of the dry mash and cracked corn and regulate the quantity of cracked corn which you throw into the litter for the hens by the amount of dry mash each pen consumes. The nutritive ratio of this feed is about 1:4.5, if the oats are used as directed. This is about right for laying hens or growing stock. This will reduce the cost of this feed at the above prices of the ingredients so that the cost will not exceed \$2.70 per hundred pounds. If this is used for growing stock, add five pounds of bone meal to each 100 pounds of ground feed.

On the basis of a dozen eggs being produced on five pounds of feed, each dozen eggs cost us about 14 cents per dozen when this ration is used. This leaves 21 cents per dozen for labor and profit when eggs are selling at 35 cents per dozen. In the face of these figures there is no reason for any poultryman to be discouraged. If you use this ration at the present prices of eggs, you will clear more on your hen than in any previous year, because of the increased price of eggs. In the above ration, the succulent oat feed and the wheat products and beef scraps in the mash offset the fattening and heating effect of the "all corn" scratch feed. Corn products are eliminated entirely from the mash, except that the cracked corn is screened and the meal and fine particles of corn are sifted out and put in the mash, otherwise this would be wasted. Keep grit and oyster shell constantly before the fowls. This is cheaper than any ration which we have seen recommended by any government or State experiment station. In some sections you may buy good commercial food cheaper than you can mix your own.

There is not the least reason for any poultryman to become discouraged with poultry conditions at present. The wise thing to do is to "keep cool, play safe and hold tight."

The Contest.

The Leghorns and smaller breeds in the American Egg Laying Contest at Leavenworth, Kan., showed quite an increase in egg production for June. Eight out of the ten highest pens for June were Leghorns. The third highest pen for the month was a pen of Black Rhinelanders. While the larger breeds were broody in June, the smaller varieties kept busy. The Rhinelanders were imported from Germany a few years ago and we trapped three of the first pens ever entered in any contest in this country, and which came direct from Germany. They have been leaders in German tests for several years and one of the highest pens for the entire period of the contest, the highest individual and the highest pen for June, were Rhinelanders. They are a very attractive fowl, about the size of Leghorns, have rose combs and lay white eggs.

The ten highest pens of five pullets each for June were as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
29. Single Comb White Leghorns, Illinois.....	119
19. Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri.....	110
3. Black Rhinelanders, California.....	107
21. Single Comb White Leghorns, Illinois.....	107
17. Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri.....	106
27. Single Comb White Leghorns, Illinois.....	105
7. Single Comb White Leghorns, Nebraska.....	104
8. Single Comb White Leghorns, Kansas.....	104
9. White Wyandottes, Illinois.....	103
10. Single Comb White Leghorns, Wisconsin.....	102

A Barred Rock from Missouri and a Black Rhineland from California have tied for first place as an individual. One hundred and seventeen pullets have laid over 120 eggs each in eight months, which entitled them to be registered. Over half the pullets will pass this mark for the year. The ten highest individuals to date are as follows:

Hen.	Eggs.
461. Black Rhineland, California.....	189
1144. Barred Rock, Missouri.....	189
762. White Wyandotte, Arkansas.....	178
763. White Wyandotte, Arkansas.....	171
1181. White Orpington, Missouri.....	170
743. White Wyandotte, Illinois.....	163
854. Barred Rock, Kansas.....	162
1145. Barred Rock, Missouri.....	160
745. White Wyandotte, Illinois.....	159
742. White Wyandotte, Illinois.....	157

White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks have tied for the eight months' period. The ten highest pens to date are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
114. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Missouri.....	730
74. White Wyandottes, Illinois.....	730
76. White Wyandottes, Arkansas.....	697
9. Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania.....	662
17. Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri.....	660
46. Black Rhinelanders, California.....	653
85. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Kansas.....	630
75. White Wyandottes, Illinois.....	611
113. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Maine.....	600
71. Single Comb Rhode Island Whites, Michigan.....	598

The pullets in the individual contest in many cases are doing better than any time during the year. The indications are that many of them will make excellent records. The five highest pullets in this contest thus far are as follows:

Hen.	Eggs.
388. Buff Leghorn, Michigan.....	173
348. Buff Leghorn, Michigan.....	162
347. Buff Leghorn, Michigan.....	157
349. Buff Leghorn, Michigan.....	150
739. Single Comb White Leghorn, Missouri.....	147
198. Rose Comb Red, Ohio.....	144

HIGH COST OF FEED AND RHODE ISLAND REDS

By Keeping Reds or any Hen that will Lay, the High Cost of Feed will have Little to do with Your Profit—The High Cost of Poultry and Eggs will More than Offset the Cost of Feed.

By W. H. Farrar, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WE hear a great deal these days about the high cost of feed. Instead of working a hardship on the breeders, the high feed prices should create a better demand for thoroughbred breeding stock, as the farmers will now realize that they cannot afford high priced feed for mongrel chickens. I could not afford to buy feed at \$3.50 per hundred if I did not have Rhode Island Reds,

and it seems that my Reds can take this high priced feed and come nearer converting it into money than any other breed. The Single Comb Reds are not getting much printer's ink, but they are laying themselves into fame throughout the South. The Red breeders do not have to crow for their birds, for the Red rooster can now be heard in the remotest sections, and where others have been tried and found wanting. You do not have to mate a dark male bird to a light colored hen, or to mate up two pens to get a decent show bird, or to get what some breeders call proper barring, or proper blend of color.

You do not have to show the people where the Red alley is in the show room because the people will follow the crowd, and the Red alley is always crowded. You do not have to wash them and powder them or put them through a blueing process to get them ready for the show room, but you pick them up out of your back yard and they are ready to win for you. They are winning their way into the hearts of the people by their egg performance, and you can go into any show room today and you will find more birds in the Rhode Island Red class than any other.

I might say also that they are winning their way into the stomachs of the American people because there is no breed that produces such juicy, tender flesh as the Rhode Island Red, and when dressed, their yellow legs and pink skin appeals to your customers always.

In regard to their making good, I would add that their strong point is their constitution. When the Reds are hatched out they are ready to fight for their existence, and if given half a chance will grow to maturity. You do not have to carry an umbrella over them to keep off the rain and sunshine. They are strictly an American breed, "made in America," and they are our American breed that are making the foreigners take notice, as they are now being reared all over the world.

My point is, that if there were more people raising Rhode Island Reds, there would not be so much noise about the high cost of feed.

POULTRY FEEDS IN WAR TIMES.

We Want Increased Poultry Production.—Don't Sell Off Your Layers and Breeders Because Feed is High, but Curtail Expenses in Some Other Way and Keep More Poultry.

By B. F. Kaupp, West Raleigh, N. C.

IT IS a mistake to sell good egg producers and breeding stock because feeds are high. When everyone begins to sell breeding stock, that is the time for you to hold on. The government reports rather indicate that there are only about one-half the number of eggs in cold storage now as compared to one year ago. All indications are that during the next few months eggs will again sell at a price sufficiently above the cost of production to pay to produce them. It is a regrettable fact that the price of eggs and broilers has not advanced as fast as the price of feeds, therefore many have felt it necessary to curtail their production. We want increased production, not decreased production. War times demand it.

A Wheatless Feed Mixture.

Scratch Mixture.—Oats, three quarts; corn, four quarts. One pint of this mixture is to be fed to each twelve hens morning and evening. Feed it in litter such as straw, shredded stover, hay or leaves, fork it into the litter so that the hens will have to work for it.

Dry Feed Mixture.—Beef scrap, three quarts; corn meal, eight quarts. This dry mixture is given in a hopper so the birds can get it when they like. The hopper must be so constructed that the birds will not waste the feed and it must be protected from possible rainstorms.

For growing birds and baby chicks the following mixture may be used: Peanut meal, one quart; ground oats, one quart; corn meal, one quart. This mixture should be moistened with sour milk or buttermilk and given to baby chicks five times a day. To range, growing birds three times a day.

Buttermilk or sour milk will, in a large measure, take the place of meat scrap. Give the birds all they will drink; there is no danger of giving too much. We have raised three flocks of birds this year, giving sour milk as only liquid for drink. They were not limited, but the milk was kept before them at all times.

Feterita, milo maize, sorghum seed, rice and kaffir corn may be used as part of the grain feed. These feeds are all low in protein, the element much needed by the hen in the formation of the white of the egg. They are of about the same value as corn, perhaps most of them a trifle less. Rye and barley may be used. These have about the same value as oats. When used do not mix with more than twenty-five per cent rye or barley.

REPORT OF THE KENTUCKY CONTEST.

June Report of the Kentucky National Egg Laying Contest Held by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington—Announcement of Second Kentucky National Egg Laying Contest: November 1, 1917, to October 31, 1918.



THE history of the first annual egg laying contest conducted by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station has proved to be, in many respects, similar to that of other egg laying contests being held in this and other countries. This is particularly true regarding the number of White Leghorn entries. At present the Kentucky contest is composed of thirty pens of hens, and of this number, eleven pens are White Leghorns. This large number of White Leghorn entries undoubtedly gives the breed a decided advantage in winning a majority of the premiums offered, and many poultrymen feel that this is unjust and that the Leghorns should not be allowed to predominate to such an extent.

It has been decided to attempt a more rigid classification for the second annual egg laying contest, which will start November 1 and continue for one year. If enough entries are received to make it possible the contest will be classified into six distinct breed and variety groups, as follows: Class 1, composed of five pens of White Leghorns; Class 2, composed of five pens of Rhode Island Reds; Class 3, composed of five pens of White Wyandottes; Class 4, composed of five pens of Plymouth Rocks; Class 5, composed of five pens of any of the heavier varieties not mentioned in the above classification; Class 6, composed of five pens of any of the lighter varieties not mentioned in the above classification. With this classification all breeds will be placed on a more equal footing, and will also give a better basis for comparing the relative value of the different breeds. It is believed that sufficient entries will be received by early mails to make this classification possible.

The rules for the second contest will be practically the same as for the first one. Since the contest is limited to thirty pens it will be necessary to accept the entries in the order received. If the above mentioned breed classification cannot be filled, entries of other breeds will be accepted in their stead. All entries will close August 15, 1917. For further information address Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

The Contest for June.

For the eighth month of the contest the thirty pens of birds produced 2,444 eggs, which is an average of 16.4 eggs per hen. There has been 18,539 eggs produced to date, which gives a net average of 123½ eggs per pullet.

For the third consecutive month the Single Comb White Leghorns from pen 24 led for monthly honors, with a total production of 119 eggs. This pen produced 134 eggs in April and 133 eggs in May, and have thus averaged 77.2 eggs apiece during the past ninety-one days. Pens 23 and 25, both Single Comb White Leghorns, come next with 116 and 114 eggs each.

A total of forty-two hens, or 28.2 per cent of the birds in the contest, were broody, and resulted in a loss of 255 laying days. Thirty-eight of these birds came from general purpose varieties and four from the lighter breeds.

The Single Comb White Leghorns are far in the lead for honors since last November. The five highest pens for total production are Single Comb White Leghorns. Pen 29 comes first with 828 eggs, an average of 165.6 eggs per hen. Pen 24 is second with 803 eggs, while pen 21 comes third with 802 eggs.

For individual honors the White Leghorn pullet, Lady Walnut Hill, from pen 24, still continues in the lead, with 216 eggs to her credit, while five other hens, one a Buff Orpington, all have better than 175 eggs to their credit.

Leading Pens for First Eight Months of Contest.

Pen.	BREED	Total Eggs.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Weight of Eggs.	Value.	Cost of Feed.	Profit.
29	W. Leghorns	828	697	131	105.17	\$27.25	\$7.77	\$19.48
24	W. Leghorns	803	496	307	98.90	25.70	8.28	17.42
21	W. Leghorns	802	732	70	104.96	26.84	8.70	18.40
25	W. Leghorns	782	559	223	98.68	24.80	7.81	16.99
28	W. Leghorns	775	711	64	101.44	25.20	7.62	17.58
15	B. Orpingtons ...	765	616	129	97.86	25.33	9.72	15.61

Leading Hens for First Eight Months of Contest.

Pen.	BREED.	Band No.	Total Eggs.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Weight of Eggs.
24	S. C. W. Leghorn..	707	216	40	176	24.72
29	S. C. W. Leghorn..	676	190	152	28	24.1
21	S. C. W. Leghorn..	723	184	177	7	25.28
21	S. C. W. Leghorn..	724	180	158	22	23.57
24	S. C. W. Leghorn..	704	178	165	13	23.45
15	Buff Orpington ...	761	178	86	92	21.44

Highest Producing Pens for June.

Pen.	BREED.	Total Eggs.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Weight of Eggs.	Value.	Cost of Feed.	Profit.
24	W. Leghorns	119	81	38	15.4	\$3.37	\$1.30	\$2.07
23	W. Leghorns	116	81	35	14.3	3.29	1.16	2.13
25	W. Leghorns	114	77	37	14.3	3.23	1.31	1.92
30	W. Leghorns	111	84	27	14.17	2.17	1.31	0.86
28	W. Leghorns	104	92	12	13.31	2.99	1.19	1.80
11	Barred Rocks ...	101	68	33	12.68	2.86	1.43	1.43



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you like to
own some
fine birds
like this?



Have You Joined O

JOIN NOW!!

We want you to join our Poultry Club Contest win a pen of fine birds and make some cash money to make from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each day by just your neighborhood among your friends. Every one of you them to have it. Will you help us to get the HEN into their offer and make some cash money for yourself besides. The birds will not be delivered to you not later than September 20th. You have two months until scribe to the HEN. We can help them raise more poultry and get more egg produce more food stuff in the future, thereby helping Uncle Sam feed our so

FIRST PRIZE.
SECOND PRIZE.
THIRD PRIZE.
FOURTH PRIZE.
FIFTH PRIZE.

Each pen will contain one male and four females and guaranteed pure bred, high class birds. They will be awarded to the five persons sending in the largest number of subscriptions during the contest, each subscription to count one hundred votes. The five members having the largest number of votes on September 10th will be winners of the five pens of birds. Each club member will have his or her name published in the INDUSTRIOUS HEN, together with number of votes they have, each month, while the contest runs.

Join Now. Don't Delay!

Be the first in your neighborhood to join our poultry club contest and get started right now. Do not think you haven't a chance to win, because you may send in only ten or fifteen subscriptions and win one of the pens. There will be hundreds of people all over the South who will join this contest and each has an equal chance to win, besides being paid cash for the work they do for us. On each subscription you take at 50 cents, you keep 20 cents and send us 30 cents. We will give you credit for 100 votes for every subscription you send us. The more subscriptions you send in the more votes and money you make for yourself. You can't lose. You have all to gain and nothing to lose.

We Want More Subscribers

We would like to see every person in your neighborhood who is keeping poultry, a reader of the INDUSTRIOUS HEN. It will help them get more profit from their birds and they will be glad to subscribe if you will show them a copy. Tell them you are trying to get a fine pen of birds which we are giving away. You will be able to take enough subscriptions and make enough money to build you a fine poultry house and yard for your birds. This is the best opportunity you have ever had to start in the poultry business absolutely free without one penny's cost to you. Fill out the coupon below and mail now. Join our poultry club.

Poultry Club Department Industrious Hen,
Louisville, Kentucky,

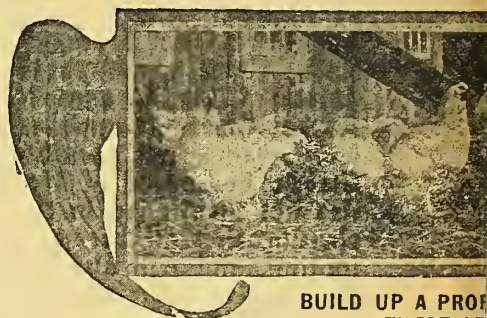
Gentlemen:—

I wish to join your POULTRY CLUB CONTEST and will try to get every neighbor I have who keeps poultry to subscribe to the Hen. I am to take each subscription at 50c each and am to receive a commission of 20c cash and 100 votes for each subscription I secure for you. Send samples at once, so I can get to work. By returning this coupon with my application I am to be credited with 250 votes, and for every five subscriptions I send in I am to be credited with 100 additional votes. What subscriptions I secure each week, I agree to mail in on each Saturday and remit 30c on each subscription, keeping 20c as my commission.

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STATE.....



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you like to
own some
fine birds
like this?



Each pen will contain one male and four females and guaranteed pure bred, high class birds. They will be awarded to the five persons sending in the largest number of subscriptions during the contest, each subscription to count one hundred votes. The five members having the largest number of votes on September 10th will be winners of the five pens of birds. Each club member will have his or her name published in the *INDUSTRIOUS HEN*, together with number of votes they have, each month, while the contest runs.

Join Now. Don't Delay!

Be the first in your neighborhood to join our poultry club contest and get started right now. Do not think you haven't a chance to win, because you may send in only ten or fifteen subscriptions and win one of the pens. There will be hundreds of people all over the South who will join this contest and each has an equal chance to win, besides being paid cash for the work they do for us. On each subscription you take at 50 cents, you keep 20 cents and send us 30 cents. We will give you credit for 100 votes for every subscription you send us. The more subscriptions you send in the more votes and money you make for yourself. You can't lose. You have all to gain and nothing to lose.

We Want More Subscribers

We would like to see every person in your neighborhood who is keeping poultry, a reader of the *INDUSTRIOUS HEN*. It will help them get more profit from their birds and they will be glad to subscribe if you will show them a copy. Tell them you are trying to get a fine pen of birds which we are giving away. You will be able to take enough subscriptions and make enough money to build you a fine poultry house and yard for your birds. This is the best opportunity you have ever had to start in the poultry business absolutely free without one penny's cost to you. Fill out the coupon below and mail now. Join our poultry club.

Poultry Club Department, *Industrious Hen*,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Gentlemen:—

I wish to join your **POULTRY CLUB CONTEST** and will try to get every neighbor I have who keeps poultry to subscribe to the *Hen*. I am to take each subscription at 50c each and am to receive a commission of 20c cash and 100 votes for each subscription I secure for you. Send samples at once, so I can get to work. By returning this coupon with my application I am to be credited with 250 votes, and for every five subscriptions I send in I am to be credited with 100 additional votes. What subscriptions I secure each week, I agree to mail in on each Saturday and remit 30c on each subscription, keeping 20c as my commission.

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STATE.....

Have You Joined Our Big Poultry Club Contest?

JOIN NOW!!

DON'T DELAY!!!

We want you to join our Poultry Club Contest. This means every man, woman, boy and girl in the South, who wishes to win a pen of fine birds and make some cash money besides. We do not ask you to work for nothing, but will give you a chance to make from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each day by just using your spare time taking subscriptions for the *INDUSTRIOUS HEN* in your neighborhood among your friends. Every one of your neighbors who keeps chickens should be reading the *INDUSTRIOUS HEN*, and we want them to have it. Will you help us to get the *HEN* into their homes? If you will, you have a chance to win one of the **FIVE FINE PENS OF BIRDS** we offer and make some cash money for yourself besides. The birds will not cost you a single penny. You may select any breed or variety you desire, either old or young birds, and they will be delivered to you not later than September 20th. You have two months until the contest closes. Start now by joining just as soon as you read this and get every one of your neighbors to subscribe to the *HEN*. We can help them raise more poultry and get more eggs. It will mean more cash for them, more poultry for the South. By all of us co-operating with each other we can produce more food stuff in the future, thereby helping Uncle Sam feed our soldiers and the allies during the war. Here's what you can win:

FIRST PRIZE.....	\$100.00 PEN
SECOND PRIZE.....	75.00 PEN
THIRD PRIZE.....	50.00 PEN
FOURTH PRIZE.....	25.00 PEN
FIFTH PRIZE.....	15.00 PEN



The Largest Number of Votes Wins

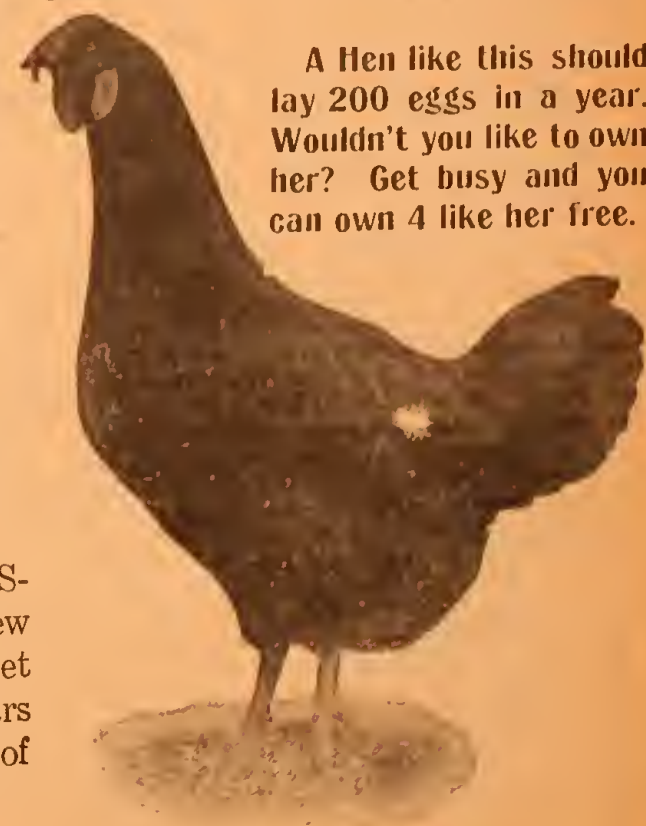
The person who sends in the most subscriptions of course will make the most money for themselves and get the most votes to their credit. This is a fair and square contest, and one that should interest every live and energetic person who reads the *INDUSTRIOUS HEN*. We would like to have thousands of live workers in this contest, because we could build up a larger family for the *INDUSTRIOUS HEN* all over the South. We know the more readers she has in the South the more good she can do to help increase the poultry production here. We want you to join our poultry club contest right now, so you can help the old *Hen* scratch for every poultry raiser in your neighborhood. Just think what this would mean

for your neighbors. She will help them get better results from their birds and they will always appreciate your getting them to subscribe. It will mean better birds, more profit and a greater poultry production in the South, especially in your neighborhood. Now what do you say. Join now, make some cash for yourself during the summer and win a fine pen of birds besides.

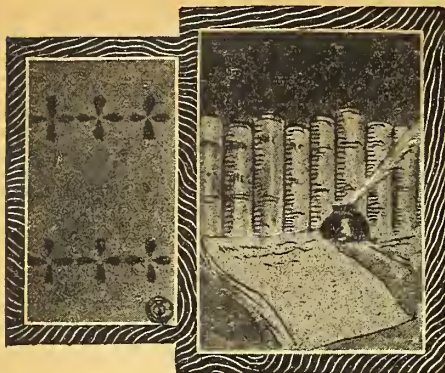
Do Us This Favor

If you do not care to take up this work yourself, or haven't the time, will you look up some live person in your neighborhood who would like to have a fine pen of birds and make some cash on the side. You can do this for us and we will certainly appreciate it. Just hand this copy of the *Hen* to some live, energetic person, and let them get busy. Possibly some boy or girl, whom you know, would like to take up the work and join the contest. Will you do this much for the good of the industry in your neighborhood?

By mailing this coupon in before July 20th, we will give you a copy of **POULTRY DISEASES AND THEIR REMEDIES**, a 100 page Poultry Book, free, if you send just one new subscriber with your coupon. This will give you 350 votes towards winning your pen. Get one subscriber now and get the 100 votes and big poultry book. The book will be worth dollars to you in treating your sick chickens in the future. If you do not wish to take advantage of this offer, send coupon anyway and get your 250 free votes.



A Hen like this should lay 200 eggs in a year. Wouldn't you like to own her? Get busy and you can own 4 like her free.



EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Bright Prospects for the Poultry Raiser.

THE United States Government is urging everyone to raise more poultry and produce more eggs during the coming year in order to prevent any shortage in foodstuffs, and help win the war. This will cause hundreds of thousands of new people to start keeping a few hens if for nothing else but to supply their own families with poultry meat and fresh eggs. It seems to us that now is the opportune time for every commercial and fancy poultry raiser to clean up. The demand will be greater than was ever known and you will be doing a patriotic duty to raise every bird you possibly can and get as many new people interested, so that the United States can be able to more than double the production during the coming year.

Hundreds of poultry raisers with whom we have been in touch during the past thirty days are planning to double the capacity of their plants in order to take care of the increased business which is bound to come during the next few months. Breeders who have never before used mammoth incubators are busy now installing large machines so as to take care of the baby chick business next season.

Don't sell off your breeders, but keep them over and raise all the chicks you possibly can. The poultry breeder who doubles the capacity of his plant will have little trouble in selling his output at a good price. Do not let the price of feed discourage you in increasing your production, because even if feed is high, the price of poultry meat and eggs will always be as high or higher in proportion and you will get the same profit or more under these conditions.

Help your neighbor to raise more and better birds next season and get all the people interested in poultry you can. You can help Uncle Sam win this war by doing your share to produce more foodstuffs in order to feed our soldiers and the world. Get one person interested who does not keep poultry right now and try to produce just double what you did the past year. If you can do this you will certainly be doing a patriotic duty.

Let the South Hold More Poultry Shows.

MORE poultry shows mean more new poultry fanciers. More fanciers mean more poultry for the South. Then why not get busy and hold more poultry shows in the Southern field during the coming sea-

son. We all have to acknowledge that poultry shows and poultry journals make the larger majority of the poultry fanciers. In fact, when a person goes to a poultry show or picks up a poultry journal, he will be interested in poultry; that is, if he has the least bit of poultry fever in him. I well remember the first poultry journal I ever saw, and this one copy gave me the case of poultry fever I have today.

Now what we want is more poultry shows and more poultry journals circulating into new hands. These two things do more towards getting new people interested in keeping a few chickens than anything else we could do.

We hope there will be hundreds of new shows held in the South this season. Anything the Industrious Hen can do to help you organize your new show or if she can give you publicity, we are willing and ready to do so and want you to write us. Possibly we can give you some information and help as to organizing your new show or association. Every county should hold a small show this fall or winter. In each county there are always several live poultry breeders who could and should take steps toward organizing the first show. If you are the breeder in your county, think this over and get busy. The small shows like you could hold in your county are the ones which get new fanciers interested and really set the poultry industry booming. Let us all work together for more poultry shows in the South this season. Will you do your part?

The Old Hen Continues to Lay All Over the South.

DURING the past six months we have made a special effort to get all the circulation we possibly could and we have been very successful. While we believe we now have the largest circulation in the South of any poultry paper published, still we will start another subscription campaign about September first and expect to put on at least 10,000 new subscribers by December first. They will all be in the South.

We are going to give the poultry breeders a paper with a guaranteed Southern circulation which he can't possibly overlook as an advertising medium, if he wants to reach the greatest poultry field in the United States—the South. While the Industrious Hen has always proven a splendid advertising medium, still we are always striving to give our patrons still better service, and with our increased circulation, they will get it.

The old Hen always laid all over the South, but she is going to lay more now in the future.

Every breeder who has stock or eggs to sell should start his advertising campaign in our September issue. On account of our increased circulation our rates will have to be raised and by making a contract before this raise you will get our old rate for a year, which will save you some money. Do not make the mistake which many people make but start your advertising early in the fall. Do not wait until winter or spring. The demand will be great for breeding birds this fall. Sell now and realize cash. Use good sound business judgment in the poultry business as well as any other line of business and you will find you can make greater profits at the end of the year.

Kentucky Poultry Breeders Association Meeting.

THE attention of all members is especially directed to the fact that the annual meeting of the Kentucky Poultry Breeders Association will be held at the Kentucky State Fair grounds, Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, September 12, 1917, at 3 p. m., at the convention tent, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the association. Be sure and be on hand. Yours truly,
W. P. WAY, Secretary.

Entry in Kentucky Egg Laying Contest.

THE first entry for the second Kentucky Egg Laying Contest which will begin next October has been received. The first entrant is Mr. Harvey A. Drew, of Vernon, N. J., who handles fine Rhode Island Whites. He has won first premium at the Missouri contest and has stood very high in the contests in New Jersey. Mr. Drew became interested in the Kentucky contest from the monthly reports that are published in the various poultry journals and from conversation with parties who have visited the Kentucky contest.

Entries for this contest close August 15. It is hoped that every Kentucky fancier of poultry will immediately write to the Kentucky Experiment Station for space in the contest because it will be limited to thirty pens.

The officers in charge of the work will consist of Prof. R. H. Wilkins as superintendent, and Mr. Alex Stewart as caretaker, and the writer. Entry fee, \$15 in Kentucky and \$25 for out of State entries. J. J. HOOPER.



Under this heading we will give our readers each month clippings from our exchanges that we think will interest them.

One Egg Sells for \$400.

FOUR hundred dollars for one egg! A world's record was hung up when a dozen eggs and the hen that laid them was auctioned off for a total of \$2,000.91. The eggs and hen were donated by a poor Hungarian woman to the Red Cross and the money realized was credited to her contribution. The second egg sold for \$300 and the third for \$250. The hen sold for \$266. One egg will be goldplated and returned to the woman, who is not naturalized. Another is to be placed in a gold frame in Red Cross headquarters here, while a third will be put in a museum at Pittsburg. George M. Verity, president of the American Rolling Mills Company, was auctioneer.

Middletown, Ohio.

Keep the Youngsters Growing.

How are the youngsters coming along? No doubt many of them look promising to you and you can already see those blue ribbons hanging on the show coop at the fall and winter show. There is work ahead, however, and a lot of things can happen to the prospective winner between now and the first show. The attention which your fowls have during the next two months will mean much and their final development will depend upon whether they have this attention. It's time to fight the lice and mites and fight them to a finish. Don't neglect plenty of shade for the fowls and above all, see that they are provided with plenty of fresh clean water throughout the long hot summer days. Furnish all the green food that they need and keep the houses clean. A few minutes' extra work these hot days will mean more to the promising youngsters than hours of time devoted to them later in the season.

Gobbler Loyal Does Dead Hen's Work.

Roscoe Gritton, who moved from this county to Shelby county some months ago, has a most remarkable turkey gobbler. When not long ago one of the turkey hens died on the nest the gobbler immediately took possession of the eggs and patiently sat on them until he hatched twenty. He is now taking care of the flock with all the solicitude of a hen.

Harrodsburg, Ky.

The New Orleans Poultry Show.

This big all-Southern poultry show will be held in connection with the

National Farm and Live Stock Show, which will be held between November 10 and 19. The poultry show proper, however, will not start until the fifteenth, and will run only four days. R. E. Bruce, who is in charge of this show personally, is an expert poultryman and a licensed A. P. A. poultry judge, and he is holding the show only four days in order that the fine exhibition birds will stay in good condition for future shows. This point should materially increase their entries this season.

We believe that some of the Texas poultry breeders have in the past overlooked this show. It is the logical place in the South for a big show, and a winning made at New Orleans will be of great value to any poultry breeder, from an advertising standpoint. Their prizes are liberal, the time is short, and New Orleans is a close shipping point to the poultry breeders in the Southwest. We want to especially urge the Texas breeders this year to make this show. Write R. E. Bruce, superintendent 732 Poydras street, for a premium list and entry blanks. We hope that Texas will be well represented at this big all-Southern show.

TRUEBLOOD'S QUALITY BARRED ROCKS

61 prizes in 1916. At New Iberia, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, besides specials, cups, champion, grand champion and special diplomas. Four shows and three judges. You want a winner?

S. L. TRUEBLOOD,

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

Eggs at half price balance of season. A few choice breeders at reduced prices.

R. H. ANDERSON

LYNCHBURG,

VIRGINIA

The Chicken Business

The chicken business is no place for the untrained or unread man or woman. It's simple but there's lots to know and a wrong path leads surely to disaster. Little use to set a hundred eggs, hatch fifty, raise twenty, have these grow up unthrifty and the hens lay perhaps fifty eggs a year.

The Lee Library of five booklets was written by an expert of thirty years' experience in poultry work. It tells about Lee's foods, insecticides and remedies—true; but it is more than an "ad." It points out the stumbling blocks, the little pitfalls that cause so many failures with poultry.

We show how eggs can be made 90 per cent fertile; 90 per cent or better hatched; 90 per cent of these raised; every normal hen made to lay fifteen eggs per month every month in the year, and summer eggs preserved absolutely fresh for winter sale or use; **then there's big money in chickens.**



The Lee Library (sent free for 5 cents stamps to cover postage) and the Lee Correspondence Bureau, all advice free by experts, is a liberal education in poultry work. Send today to Geo. H. Lee Co., 319 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

FOR THE SOUTHERN FARMER



The South offers the farmer, stock raiser, dairyman, fruit and truck grower every opportunity for the best paying farms and orchards to be found in the United States. The climatic advantages, the soils responsive to proper handling, the wide variety of profitable crops and the excellent markets at the farmers command favor him more than in any other section.

The Industrial and Agricultural Department of the Southern Railway and Associated Lines is maintained to build up both the agricultural and industrial interests of the territory these lines serve. Industrial and Immigration Agents co-operate with the people of the territory in its proper development.

The Agricultural, Farm Demonstration, Live Stock, Dairy, Poultry and Horticultural Agents will help the new settler or the farmer already located in solving the problems of proper crops, soil treatment, methods of cultivation and other matters relating to crop improvement and crop making.

Market Agents will assist farmers in finding the best markets for their products.

The South is second to no region as a field for profitable farming, no other part of the country has so fine opportunities for the farmer. No Southern man need look beyond his own section for all the advantages and opportunities he needs for the most successful farming.

M. V. RICHARDS
Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner
ROOM 51, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HARMON'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

I am developing a fine line of cockerels and pullets for the coming shows. It will pay you to write me your needs. 2000 birds on farm.

B. R. HARMON,
Room No. 1. 400% South St., Springfield, Mo.



SOUTHEASTERN NOTES and COMMENTS

By D. R. McBRAYER, Mooresboro, N. C.

AUGUST, the hottest month of the year is here and we must guard the health of our poultry if we would keep down disease among the flock. Sore-head is most prevalent at this season and each year causes thousands of dollars loss to Southern poultrymen and farmers. We should also provide plenty of shade and shelter as well as fresh water for both the laying hens and growing chicks. The early hatched birds are beginning to look like grown-ups and we are already looking them over, selecting the most promising, which we must place to themselves and give especial attention to round them into shape for the fall fairs. These select ones should be fed a well-balanced ration, kept in a shaded run and handled quite a bit, for the best attention that we can give them will not be any too good, for other breeders are doing the same thing, and when the dates roll around and they are at last looked over by a wise looking "sage" called the judge, you will find that other coops beside your own have spaces for attaching blue ribbons. Then the old birds intended for showing at the September fairs are to be cared for in an especial manner if they are to be in any sort of condition; and we might add that it is no easy task to show old birds at the early fairs in the best of condition, for they are very often in full moult at this time. August therefore is a busy month on the poultry farm, as is all others, we might add.

Market all the surplus cockerels and old hens now. There is no excuse for keeping these and feeding high-priced grain to them when we cannot hope to gain anything by so doing.

August is a good time for sowing the runs to some sort of grains to provide green feed for the winter. Sown during the latter part of August or early in September it gains a good headway before cold weather sets in. Oats, rye, wheat, rape and cabbage each make a good pasture for the hens, rye and wheat standing the extreme cold better than the others named. Plenty of greens not only keep the hens healthy and happy, but they make them produce many more eggs and cut the cost of feeding almost in two. Here in the Southeast we can grow these greens right out in the open every day in the year and the poultryman who doesn't do so is failing to get the best results.

We would be glad to hear from our friend, Mr. J. R. Brown, *of "capon" fame regarding his flock of these money makers. His Black Lanshan capons are each bringing him a nice income and he is very enthusiastic over the way in which

they can be taught to mother large broods of little chicks. Let us hear from you, Brother Brown!

If you are living on a farm or have a suburban place where you can have your own garden, you should be making use of it during these summer months. Fruits and vegetables may be canned and dried now and will come in mighty nice next winter when these things are selling so high at the groceries. Better think and act now!

We are in receipt of a message from the secretary of the Charlotte (N. C.) show, stating that they have secured the services of Mr. Henry C. Dipple, of Indianapolis, Ind., to judge their show to be held there in December. A good selection, we think. The coming of the large number of troops into the cantonment camps of the Southeast will provide a fine market for poultry and eggs. There will be almost unbelievable amounts of these used in the large number of camps situated in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Georgia and other States. Of course much of this will have to be bought in the West, but only because the poultrymen and farmers of the South are not in position to furnish them. You may rest assured that there will be no overproduction and that the prices are going to be very satisfactory. These notes are being written on the day the great drawing for the draft army takes place in Washington, and we, being of the draft age, are naturally thinking along the line of war. Who could blame us? But anyway somebody is going to have to feed this great army and those who are left at home are going to get the job, and they might as well make up their minds to get busy.

The outlook for good crop yields throughout the South is very promising, good rains having fallen during the last few days. Corn especially promises to be one of the best yields for several years owing to the increased acreage and promising outlook, so if wheat gets scarce and above the reach of the common people, then there is one consolation, and that is that we will have plenty of good wholesome food in the form of corn. There is no doubt but that more corn in the average diet would benefit the health of the people, and so long as we have plenty of it we are not going to suffer for lack of food.

If our friend Dr. Prince T. Woods, editor of the American Poultry Journal, whose home is in Plymouth county, Mass., is among the troops who come to Charlotte, N. C., for training, we feel sure that he will at last realize that living in the Piedmont section of North Carolina is about the best treat that could have been given a New Englander by Uncle Sam. He will also find that "open-front houses" for which he has worked so faithfully are more numerous here than he may have expected. For a good healthy prosperous section, the New England troops could have been given no better than this section of North Carolina to which they are coming.

FREE Get this Catalog of **Oakes Quality Products** for the Poultry Raiser Write To-Day

Oakes Manufacturing Co.
Makers of Everything for the Poultry Raiser
Dearborn St., Tipton, Ind.
Entire Brood, 303 Pearl St., New York

DIXIEDOTTE STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES

Sure they can not be beat
for Eggs, Show and Meat.
Catalogue free.

CARRINGTON JONES

Buntyn, Box 173 Tennessee

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

At the big Memphis Tri-State Fair, 1916, our birds won 1st young pen; 4th old pen; 4th cock and 4th pullet in competition with the largest breeders in the country. Large, strong baby chicks 25c and 50c each from high class show birds that are trap-nested layers. Eggs and chicks half price after May first. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address,

COUNTY AVENUE POULTRY FARM,

Mrs. Ira Johnson.

Texarkana, Arkansas

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Eggs \$1.50 per setting, Chicks 15 cts. each.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Eggs \$1.50 per setting, Chicks 20 cts. each.

For Sale Stock, Eggs and Day Old Chicks

PINEY HILL POULTRY YARDS, Jno. G. Fletcher, Prop., Member A. P. A.

NORTH CHATTANOOGA,

TENNESSEE

"AUTOCRAT" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

A fine lot of youngsters growing into superb quality that will win in hot competition this fall and winter. Keep these birds in mind. Few choice breeders for sale.

C. W. STEPHENS

Gause, Texas

PURE BRED BROWN LEGHORN HENS FOR SALE

On account of my farm work taking the greater part of my time, I have decided to sell part of my chickens and offer 300 S. C. Brown Leghorn Hens at 90 cents each, \$80.00 per hundred. These hens are all young hens, hatched last year, and I am sure will please you. Address,

EMMETT MCGINNIS,

POMONA POULTRY FARM,

BOWLING GREEN, KY.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES AND COMMENTS

By MRS. J. F. VERMILLION, Rusk, Texas.

SUMMER IS here in earnest and the Southwest is sweltering in heat. June brought us the hottest weather we have had in eight years, and about the driest, but truly, "each loss has its own compensation," and many expert cotton growers are confident that the extreme heat has to a great extent eliminated the greatest of all our pests, the cotton boll weevil, and now good rains have fallen over most all of the Southwestern territory, benefiting a great deal of the corn and doing inestimable good to all forage and cotton crops. Cotton and feedstuff are not supposed to be subjects of discussion in the columns of a poultry paper, nevertheless, all industries, fancy poultry included, here in the Southwest, depend largely upon the acreage, yield and price of our king of all crops—cotton. So just at present, with cotton in the finest condition possible for the time of year, largely increased acreage, and the price hovering around the twenty-six cent mark, we are all feeling mighty good and are just setting back in the shade, watching our young birds grow and selecting our winners for the coming big shows. Oh, yes, we all select and discard winners all through the long summer. On an average, our young birds here in the Southwest are further developed than those of our Northern and Eastern brother breeders.

With the approach of August comes the beginning of our war against the much dreaded sore-head among our birds, which is, I believe, more prevalent in the South than elsewhere. I receive so many personal requests for methods of treating sore-head that I will give a few suggestions that I have found helpful. I am such a firm believer in the wonderful "ounce of prevention" that I commence by the middle of July administering my preventative treatment, which is simply a liberal use of Epsom salts and dry sulphur given alternately, each once per week in the proportion of one tablespoonful to each twelve grown fowls and proportionately for small chicks. For instance, on Tuesday, feed sulphur and on Friday follow with the salts, both to be mixed in a damp mash. Should any symptoms appear in the flock, I give the salts and sulphur, each three successive days. If these preventative steps have been neglected and the disease gets a start among the birds, those affected must be separated from the others and given strong solutions of permanga-

nate of potash in drinking water, a teaspoonful to one gallon of water, and see that they get no other water for three days. Dispense with this treatment for several days and if necessary repeat it. I rarely ever resort to individual treatment of a bird unless its eyes are badly affected, then I make a paste of powdered boric acid, with just enough fresh lard worked into it to make it adhere, this I paste over the eye, gently rubbing it in. If the proper amount of sulphur and salts are fed, there will be no trouble with sore-head.

I would like for every member of our Texas Rhode Island Red Club to write me before September first and offer any suggestions they may care to regarding the distribution of the \$100 cash to be paid in specials to members of the club at our State Red show to be held at Bryan, Tex., first week in December. All suggestions received will be submitted to the executive committee for decision. Any Red breeder, anywhere, may become a member of our club and compete for our specials and ribbons by payment of the regular dues, which is \$1 per year.

I note with much pleasure, the new departure the management of our great Tri-State show at Memphis, Tenn., is going to inaugurate this year—the placing of the name of the breed and owner of same on each coop before the judging starts. I have always maintained that this was the only method that was fair and square to everybody and I will gladly welcome the day when this method will be practiced in all large shows. Writing of the Memphis show may be an infringement on some other department, but as Arkansas is one of the three States covered by this great Tri-State show, it is as much Southwestern as Southern. Anyway it's a great show and we can all write about it and then the half will not be told. This show is to be held this year September 24 to 29, with the following judges: Branch, Schwab, Keeler, Buck, Galusha and Mrs. Forbes. J. Howard Sledd is secretary.

Don't Keep Poultry.

Rather a startling thing to say. Nevertheless, it's just what we mean. "Don't keep poultry—make poultry

keep you" is what we want our readers to learn and do.

The best opportunity to gain the knowledge necessary to know how to properly construct coops and houses, how to feed for eggs, brood and feed chick, run incubators, prevent and cure sickness in poultry, etc., is now open to our readers in either the Complete Practical Course in poultry husbandry or in the New Practical Short Course, which is taught each student by mail and is put out by the American School of Poultry Husbandry, Box 412, Leavenworth, Kans.

Thousands of farmers, suburban fruit and poultry raisers and city folk all over the United States, Canada and several other countries have taken this course and speak highly of it. Mr. Mr. J. A. Wilkens, of Cincinnati, Ohio, says: "One year ago I was dubious about correspondence study, having heard how some get your money, then forget you or send trashy stuff to study. This may be true of some, but not of the A. S. P. H. They have fulfilled my fondest hopes. Their lessons are clear, concise and easily understood."

Mr. Earl E. Wrigmann, of O'Fallon, Ill., writes: "Their lesson on Science of Feeding is worth a thousand dollars;" and best of all, Mr. George F. Hatch, of Merced, Calif., another of their students, writes: "Following the teachings of their course, last month I turned \$275 worth of feed into \$667 worth of eggs, etc."

For the first time in the history of teaching poultry raising in this country, this school is now offering their Practical Short Course, including twenty-one books and lessons, written by Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, at the low price of \$15 cash, or \$17 on the monthly payment plan.

Their big sixty-four page catalogue and book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business," will be sent free to any four readers who are interested in learning more about making poultry make money, and who will write them today, mentioning that you read this in the Industrious Hen.

BUY YOUR HOSIERY DIRECT

We save you money. One profit, better service. Live agents wanted. Address.

HARTLEY HOSIERY CO.

Republic Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

200 GOOD COCKERELS

\$2.00 and up. Demand heavy. We have Leghorns of quality. M. G. SANGER & SON

Mt. Solon, Virginia

PILLING CAPON TOOLS *Easy to use*

Caponize and double the weight and the price of your cockerels. Easily done. Complete outfit—full instructions—prepaid.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for Book FREE

Mapleside "Bred-to-Lay" Barred Plymouth Rocks

Acknowledge no superiors as layers. Special prices on old and young stock.

290 EGGS IN ONE YEAR

O. F. MITTENDORFF.
Lincoln, Box M III.

Koons Quality Barred Rocks

Won at the following shows this season: Indianapolis, Louisville, Kentucky State Fair and Charleston. All in strong competition. My pens are now mated and I can furnish you eggs at \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. Eggs from flock \$10.00 per 100. Eggs half price during July and August. Old and young stock for sale at low prices now. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

CHAS. KOONS.

CHARLESTOWN, INDIANA

Anconas and Silver Campines

Won 20 Blue Ribbons, 4 Silver Cups, 4 Best Displays, 1916

EGGS AFTER MAY 15th, half price. all matings. Price reduced on Baby Chicks. Mating list free.

H. A. SCOTT, Prop., Ancona Plant, Cumberland City, Tenn.

J. PENCE, Mgr., Campine Plant, Bowling Green, Ky.

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



This department is conducted by Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry, Tenn., and any questions that you wish to ask will be answered through this department if addressed to Mrs. Shofner. If personal reply is wanted enclose a stamped envelope.

Raising Runner Ducks.

INDIAN Runners were brought from India to England about eighty years ago and from there to America about twelve or fifteen years ago. They are called Indian because they came from India and Runners because when frightened they have a peculiar way of standing nearly erect and running unlike any other ducks. They do not fly over a two-foot fence and are thus easily fenced. They are very hardy and easy to raise if one knows how. Breeders need to be fed at regular times in the same place and same way each day. Any change of food, change of pens, or even strangers feeding them or going into the flock makes them nervous and they often stop laying. Start in at the first of the season like you intend to care for them without any change.

The eggs generally run high in fertility, if a drake is kept for every four to six ducks in cold weather and one to six or eight ducks in warm weather, and not too many in a flock. Twenty is a pretty number but forty can be kept in a flock with fairly good results.

In setting eggs under hens it is well to make the nest on the ground. Line it with straw or leaves or something soft. The moisture of the ground helps the eggs to hatch better.

If set in incubators it is well not to turn them for the first five days, and run the temperature a half degree lower at the top of the eggs than for hen eggs. Be sure to sprinkle them every day with warm water after the fourteenth day until they pip, dipping them in water one hundred and three degrees in temperature for a second each day, after the fourteenth day is better than to sprinkle. They hatch slower than hen eggs and often rest twenty-four hours in the shell after pipping. Don't be alarmed at this. The temperature should be 104 during the hatch. Duck eggs need an incubator not so well ventilated and that has a way of supplying moisture. They need more air than hen eggs as well as more moisture through the whole period of incubation. If moisture and air a-plenty has been supplied and temperature kept right, the eggs are piped. Some people have success in helping the belated ones out of the

shell, but these are generally weak ones and if not gotten out successfully are frequently too weak to raise.

Ducklings should not be fed for forty-eight hours after they are hatched. The first five days, feed five times a day, stale bread crumbs dried out or slightly toasted and thoroughly wet with sweet milk or water and squeezed out till it is crumbly. Sprinkle coarse sand over this, but not too much. Ducklings choke to death easily. Always have enough water for them to put their heads under when they eat, but so arranged that they can't get in it. An empty gallon or half gallon tin can with nail holes pounded in the side so that when it is inverted in a vessel the nail hole will be just below the top of the vessel. Fill this can with water and invert it into a pan about one-half inch or an inch deep. The flare of the pan gives room for the duck's head to get under the water, yet not get in. The nail hole will supply water as long as there is any in the inverted can.

Ducklings do not need quite so much heat as chickens, yet they need heat the first two or three weeks.

Do not put over fifty in one hover. If the eyes or nose gets stopped up, immerse the head several times in water, and wash it clean.

Ducks have no diseases, but often die of indigestion or sunstroke. If the young ones are kept too closely confined and forced with fattening food they may have leg weakness and may die of it.—J. W. Beeson, A. M., L. L. D., Meridian, Miss.

Geese.

There are seven Standard varieties of geese, as follows: Gray Toulouse, White Embden, Gray African, Brown Chinese, White Chinese, Gray Wild and Colored Egyptian. The Gray Toulouse geese are named for the city in France of that name, where they

are extensively bred. In this country they are bred in large numbers by farmers and are fairly well thought of for market purposes. The White Embden are considered very practical birds for farmers, and pay well for their keeping. They are nice looking, of large size, tall and erect carriage and snow-white plumage. They originally came from Embden, in Westphalia, and have been bred in this country for many years.

The Gray Africans are by many raisers considered the most profitable of all to keep. They grow the heaviest in the shortest space of time and are ready for market in ten weeks, weighing at that age between eight and ten pounds. They are very much like the Pekin ducks in this respect and as compared with other geese, give the most satisfactory returns for the least labor and time spent in growing them. They are first-class layers, averaging about forty eggs in a season. For table purposes they are esteemed very highly.

The Chinese geese average in weight from six to seven pounds lighter than those previously named. Apparently their want of size has prevented them from becoming favorites with those who raise large numbers annually, but with those who keep only a limited number they are found to be very practical. What they lack in size they gain in egg production, being the most prolific of all geese, averaging from fifty to sixty eggs per year.

The most beautiful variety of geese is the Colored Egyptian. They are purely ornamental, not having been bred in this country for any other purpose but the show room. They are sometimes called the Nile geese.—Exchange.



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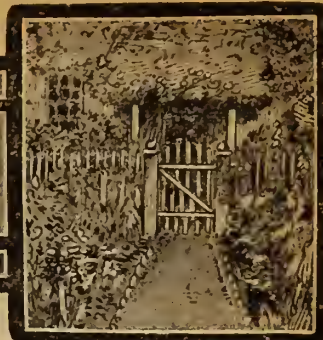
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FARM AND GARDEN



Under this department we aim to give our readers the best possible news matter pertaining to the farm, garden and other agricultural interests in a condensed form each month. Poultry raisers are usually engaged in other forms of agriculture and we hope they will profit from this department each month. We will be glad to have our readers and subscribers give their experiences here each month.

Build Up the Dairy Herd.

Build your dairy breed on a firm foundation. No amount of feed will make a profitable cow out of one that does not inherit a strong tendency to give milk. One must, therefore, use care in selecting the foundation stock for the herd. The bull should be purebred with a line of ancestors which show production. Because one animal is purebred is not a guarantee that he will be a good animal; his pedigree should be investigated. Many small dairymen buy aged bulls so they can judge the production of his offspring. If good purebred cows cannot be had, use the best grade cows obtainable. It may be said that, for production purposes, if good purebred bulls are used on good cows, the fourth generation will be equal to pure breeds as far as production is concerned.—Inland Farmer.

Rules for Canning in Tin.

Use only fresh and perfect fruit and vegetables for canning. Peel very thin and core by the use of a sharp, slender, pointed knife. Peel tomatoes and peaches by plunging into boiling water one minute, then dipping in cold water and slipping off the skin. A wire basket is useful.

To blanch, plunge into boiling water, then quickly put into cold water for an instant.

Cans must be full weight, clearly marked and contain the smallest amount of liquid possible.

Exhausting is keeping the can and contents in boiling water to swell the contents and expel the air.

Processing is sterilizing or boiling the filled and sealed can in water until all germ life is destroyed.

Intermittent cooking is boiling more than once to kill germ life and letting the can cool between cookings to permit the spores to develop into active bacteria. Tomatoes require one cooking, but asparagus takes two and corn three, according to the resistance of the bacteria that thrive in them.

Write for further facts in regard to the canning of fruits and vegetables to your State home demonstration agent.—Farm Progress.

New Book on Alfalfa.

A new book on alfalfa has just come from the press. The volume is entitled, "Field Management of Alfalfa," and is a very complete treatise on the subject. The work comprises some sixty pages and is profusely illustrated with excellent halftone engravings. Anyone who is at all interested in growing alfalfa should secure a copy of this informative book, which is quite out of the ordinary. The author is A. M. TenEyck, director of the agricultural extension department, Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company, Rockford, Ill. Write to him for a copy.—Farmer and Stockman.

Order Seeds and Fertilizers Early.

Once again, if you have to buy seed of any of the fall crops, or if you are going to use any fertilizers this fall, order them at once. The same way with any machinery you may need.

If you wait until you need the machine, until the land is ready for the seed, to buy, you may have trouble buying at all. A little thoughtful looking ahead just now may save much

regretful looking backward after awhile.

And, by the way, it will pay many farmers to use fertilizers on their grain this year in much more liberal quantities than they have been accustomed to using.—Southern Agriculturist.

Eradication of Sweet Clover.

Some farmers hesitate to plant sweet clover on their farms for fear they will have difficulty in eradicating it when the fields are planted to other crops. The results obtained annually by hundreds of farmers are sufficient proof that there is no foundation for such fear; in fact, farmers are experiencing much difficulty in cutting the first crop the second season so high that the plants will not be killed. The new crop of sweet clover, unlike that of red clover and alfalfa, must come from the buds left on the stubble, so when the plants are cut below these buds they will be killed. As sweet clover is a biennial, the plants die as soon as the seed crop is produced.

When the first year's growth of sweet clover is to be turned under for green manure it is recommended that the field be plowed after the plants have made some growth the following spring rather than in the fall of the year of seeding. When the first year's growth is plowed under the same fall many of the plants will not be entirely covered, and these will make a vigorous growth the following spring. When the plowing is delayed until the plants have made some growth the following spring no trouble will be experienced in eradicating them.—Farm Progress.

Separator or Cocks?

"The farmer who uses a cream separator obtains as much cream from four cows as is obtained from five cows where cream is raised in a pan," says C. H. Eckles, of the Missouri College of Agriculture. "The separator method gets twenty-five per cent more cream from the milk and this will pay for a separator in a year in a dairy herd of ten or more cows. As the cream is separated while fresh and sweet, ripening can be controlled and butter of much better grade can be secured than if the cream is raised by gravity. The use of a separator lightens the work for the housewife. The machine is kept in a small room adjoining the barn and only the separator parts are brought from the house. These instead of numerous pans and cocks are returned to the kitchen for washing after the fresh skim milk has

been fed to the calves and pigs."—Progressive Farmer.

Griffin-Spalding County Show—"The Sale Show of Georgia."

The management of the Griffin-Spalding County Fair Association, of Griffin, Ga., has arranged to pull off this year, the biggest and best poultry show ever held in middle Georgia. They have secured the services of Mr. L. L. Driver as manager of their show, which they were fortunate in doing, for he is thoroughly competent. He is using every effort to establish his show as the "Sale Show of Georgia." This he can easily do, as you remember this section of the country has always had the reputation of being a good market for show birds. Take the hint, Mr. Breeder. He has arranged a number of new features, one of which will be of interest to all breeders—that first money will be paid whether or not the classes are filled. This feature alone will be a big boost for his show.

We wish you well, Mr. Driver. Mr. Breeder, you will make no mistake in sending some of your best birds to this show. Information can be had by writing Manager L. L. Driver, Griffin, Ga.

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Call for a Special Meeting of the American Poultry Association.

That the good work originated by the Chicago conference of last April may be continued and in order to successfully meet the constantly changing events with which we are being called upon to meet, as president of the American Poultry Association, I have caused to be circulated a call by the executive board of the American Poultry Association for a special meeting to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., September 25, 26, 27 and 28. Said call having received more than the necessary signatures, I desire hereby to give notice to all members that said meeting will be held in accordance with the petition of the members of the executive board.

This special meeting is called to give consideration to the following specific propositions:

First.—That the important object of this special meeting of the association shall be to plan, devise and promulgate the continued line of action for the increasing of poultry production in each State and Province, to plan co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Conservation of Food and the various State and Provincial agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and to lend assistance to such other organizations or means as may be deemed of advantage by the American Poultry Association to further the interests of Standard-bred poultry culture.

Second.—That the meeting shall take action in the report of the secretary, treasurer, election commissioner, and the committee of welfare, grievances and appeals, as provided in our constitution and by-laws.

Third.—That the meeting shall take action on such changes in the constitution as were published in the Bulletin for May, 1917.

Fourth.—That the executive board hold a special meeting during the convention, upon the call of the president, to appoint and elect such officers and members of committees as provided by the constitution.

Fifth.—The inauguration of the newly elected officers for the ensuing year and organization of the executive board for the year 1917, which shall attend to such business as may be referred to said board.

The special objects of the meeting as outlined in proposition one should arouse a nation-wide interest in the special work of patriotically aiding in the future increase of poultry production—the field is so abundant with opportunities that the necessity for the most cordial co-operation is manifested on the part of the American Poultry Association with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Food Conservation, with the various State Councils of Defense, the various State and Provincial colleges of agriculture and experiment stations, and with the various live stock and poultry organizations. I trust that the American Poultry Association has not enlisted in this work for a few months, but for the period of the war and that each and every offi-

cer, member and organization, either local, State or Provincial poultry association, each and every specialty club will feel with importance the efforts undertaken by the American Poultry Association, and that each and all will make an extraordinary personal effort to attend this special meeting and to aid and assist in formulating the most important work as yet undertaken by any live stock association in the States or Provinces.

It is my desire that this will be a patriotic meeting, and that each officer and member shall therefore attend at no expense to the American Poultry Association, that we may all feel that in so doing we are aiding in this world's conflict in which the United States and Canada stand as one under the three grandest flags of the entire world.

E. E. RICHARDS, President,
American Poultry Association.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Indian Runner Duck as Utility Fowl.

Some six years ago Indian Runner ducks were first known in the United States. From the reports then received from English breeders, one would judge that the ideal duck had been found. Their original home was in India, but are now most extensively grown in England. These birds are very quick motioned and it is possible for them to move very rapidly, being very strong in legs, well set back, with erect carriage. There is no suggestion of the awkward waddle of the common duck. Hence their name, Indian "Runner."

In color they are fawn and white. The head is fawn and white adorned with a cap, and cheek markings of fawn. Neck perfectly white. Breast, back and body light fawn or gray. Wings pure white. Legs and toes a deep bright yellow. Head is long and flat, eyes set high in the head. Neck long and thin. Body is long, narrow and racy looking, without the slightest indication of keel. They are very erect and alert in every motion.

Their peculiar markings and racy appearance make them very attractive, and to see them is to admire them. But what is best of all is their egg producing qualities, easily surpassing anything yet produced. This is a broad statement, but we are sure we are not making a statement that cannot be verified.

English breeders claim their flocks lay 220 eggs per year; 180 to 190 eggs per duck, however, was the average of our flocks the past season. This is a most phenomenal record and is not equaled by that of any other fowl that wears feathers.

Indian Runners mature very rapidly, reaching four pounds in about twelve weeks. The Standard weight for mature drake is four and one-half pounds; for mature duck, four pounds. Their small size when first introduced into this country was much against them, but this, by careful selection, has been almost entirely removed. We have many Runners weighing six to seven pounds.

We find them easy keepers. Our flock consumes one-half less food than Pekins would under similar conditions, the Runners laying continu-

ously, while the Pekins do not. By actual test last season we found that it required no more food for a flock of runners than for a flock of the same number of Buff Orpingtons for best laying results.

We have tried them in both large and small flocks, but observe no apparent difference in the egg yield or fertility of eggs. In mating we use eight ducks to one drake.

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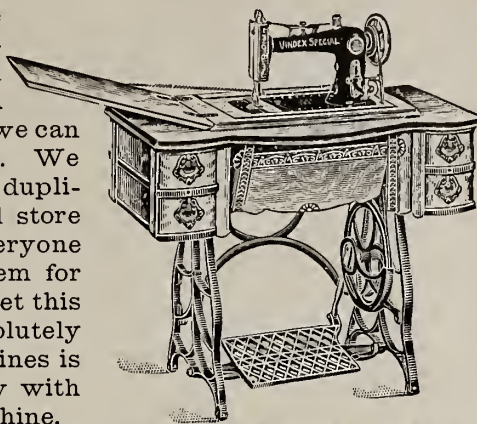
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We can furnish June and July chicks from good utility stock at \$3.50 for 25, 100 for \$12.00, 1000 for \$100.00. From 200 to 230 egg stock, 25 chicks \$5.50, 100 chicks \$20.00, 1000 chicks \$175.00. From 230 to 264 egg strain, 25 chicks \$8.50, 100 chicks \$30.00, 1000 chicks \$250.00.

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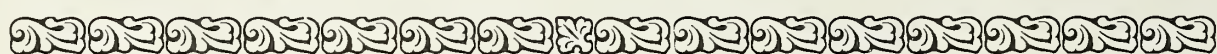
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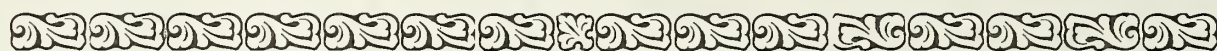
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